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Edmonton



# THE MIRROR MAIL

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MIRROR, ALTA., THURSDAY JULY 22, 1926

\$2.00 a year in advance

## Dominion Elections September 14th

### Painting and Kalsomining

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### District Got a 20-Hour Rain

Commencing Sunday evening and lasting the better part of the night and well on into Monday, this district received a much-needed drenching after the hot weather of the first part of the month. Further showers fell on Tuesday at many points over the district much to the joy of all interested in the season's crop prospects.

As a result of this moisture the fields of grain have taken on a most wonderful color and the growth will be rapid. Most of the wheat is heading out, some fully headed and filling, but there will be a good deal of late grain. Oats and barley are good; the former is short and a little late according to reports, but barley shows some wonder stands in almost every direction from town.

Pastures are now improved.

Fred McDonald is on a visit to Edmonton.

Gordon Cassidy has returned home from the Royal Alexandra hospital, Edmonton, and we are pleased to report that his health shows great improvement and there is every prospect of a perfect recovery.

### Municipal Council Holds Meeting

The council of the Municipality of Lamerton met at the office of the secretary on Saturday, July 10th with members all present and Reeve Sherburne occupying the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held June 12th and 26th were approved as read.

The reeve reported that the council as a body had visited the proposed change of road near 28 39-23-4 and that they had also met the deputation asking for the change and the party through whose land the proposed diversion was suggested and after going over the entire situation carefully, decided that they were not in favor of making the change suggested by the deputation.

The secretary presented a letter from H. G. Ahern, of Tees, stating that the cattle running loose about Tees are a public nuisance and asking that something be done towards abating the nuisance, and the secretary was instructed to write Mr. Ahern that under the Domestic Animals Act he can have animals impounded and if any damage has been done he can present his claim to the poundkeeper of the district.

Re 55 acres 3-38-23-4, Coun.

### Don'ts When Painting

- DON'T—paint on a damp, wet day; wood must be dry.  
—paint on a greasy surface.  
—paint over loose, scaling paint.  
—paint on new lumber that is not dry.  
—be in a hurry to apply the second coat, wait until the first is thoroughly dry.  
—apply exterior paint in heavy coats. Brush out well.  
—keep paint brush in coal oil when not in use; keep it in linseed oil or water.  
—forget to stir paint occasionally when using.  
DON'T—forget to buy Martin Senour Paints and receive satisfaction

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Crown moved that the secretary be instructed to advise Mr. Williamson that he can lease the fraction until March 1st next for the amount of the 1924 taxes approximately \$15.50.

The secretary was allowed a two weeks' vacation.

Communications from the Lamerton General Hospital and the Royal Alexandra hospital, Edmonton re hospital accounts received. The secretary was instructed to

write the different hospitals that the parties referred to were not in the indigent class and were perfectly able to take care of their hospital accounts.

A number of accounts were passed for payment on motion of Councillor Crown.

### Here and There

Sixty per cent of Hamilton's population own their own homes, a fact revealed by the figures of the 1924 assessment for the Ontario city, which, according to these figures, has 29,259 dwellings and 457 apartments.

The great flour movement over the wharves at Port William and Port Arthur this season has been unprecedented, according to reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, by the end of October, had shipped 239,985 tons of flour to lower Lake ports.

Port Arthur's building permits for the ten months ending October showed a total of \$2,832,355, which is the highest building year in the history of this Ontario city, exceeding even the total for 1921, one of the real estate boom years.

Canada exported \$4,778,009 worth of cheese to various countries during the month of October, an increase of \$1,224,000, over the total value of cheese exported in October, 1922. The United Kingdom was by far the largest consumer, taking 215,000 cwt., valued at \$1,634,000.

According to an announcement of Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia and Minister of Mines, the coal production of his province for this year will reach at least 6,200,000 tons, an increase over last year's production of 1,842,196 tons of more than 1,500,000 tons. The outlook for 1924 is encouraging.

The Prince of Wales, unless interfered with by affairs of state, intends to make annual visits to his Alberta ranch, William Catlyle, superintendent of the E. P. Ranch, told the members of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists in addressing them at Toronto recently.

For traders in the distant parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, ordinarily weeks and months from mail service, are now getting regular quotations on news from the Calgary Herald's radio broadcasting service.

The annual winter carnival at Banff, which is yearly becoming more popular, and is attracting sporting enthusiasts from all parts of the continent, will be held February 2-9, 1924, while the Banff annual bazaar will take place February 4-9.

According to estimates made by the Rt. Rev. Dr. G. E. Zeton Lloyd, Bishop of Saskatchewan, that province has room for another empire north of Prince Albert and North Battleford. The bishop has just completed a six weeks' tour of the limits of settlement in that direction, covering 2,400 miles, and estimates that homes and livings for 250,000 could be provided in the country reserved to.

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**A. C. McNair, Sub-Agt., Mirror**

**NEW LOW PRICES**

### Where World's Record Speckled Trout was Taken



Above, the new bungalow camps are built after this style. Below, fishing scenes: left, Nipigon river; right, Lake of the Woods.

FOR a distance of 850 miles, between Sudbury, the junction of the two main lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Manitoba boundary, there are only twelve points with a population of over 200. This means that for 850 miles there are only twelve points at which civilization has to any extent encroached upon what is one of the last few remaining accessible wilderness regions of the North American continent. From the French River, north of the Georgian Bay and Lakes Huron and Superior, to west of Kenora, a tract of land 850 miles long and of unknown depth is practically unexplored, and yet this part of Northern Ontario is one of the most richly endowed sections of Canada in natural beauty. Sylvan lakes, streams and larger waterways form a network through the country and almost incredible stories are told of the size and quantity of fish, particularly red and speckled trout, to be found there. It is a well known fact of big game.

That this country is sparsely populated is alone responsible for the fact that it is not known to many tourists and sportsmen. Each year hundreds more are absorbed by the country, but the lack of accommodations has kept many more hundreds away. Those of the most fascinating districts of this glorious tract will therefore be rendered more attractive than ever by the erection this summer of comfortable bungalow

camps at French River, Nipigon River and Kenora (Lake of the Woods). These camps will be similar to those which have proved so successful along the line of the Canadian Pacific in the Canadian Rockies. A well built central club house, where meals will be served and facilities provided for social diversions, will be surrounded by cozy little bungalows, designed for one, two or four persons, equipped simply but comfortably with a camp bed and a few other accessories. The simple construction and low cost of maintenance will enable the management to charge much lower rates than are possible in the standard hotels.

The French River bungalow camp is located on an elevation which commands a magnificent view of the main channel of the French, within 200 yards of the railway station. The scenery is characteristic of the Georgian Bay region, rocky islands, deep waterways, and dense pine forests in which all kinds of game abound. The Nipigon is called the home of red and speckled trout, and with some truth, for it is undoubtedly the most prolific breeding place for these sporty fish in the world. The world's record speckled trout came from there in 1916 when Dr. J. W. Cook, of Fort William, Ont., took one out weighing 14½ pounds and measuring 31½ inches from head to tail and 11½ inches across. What need to say more unless it be that the scenery is equal to any seen at the French (Lake of the Woods).





## Estimated Per Capita Wealth Of the Three Prairie Provinces Higher Than In Other Parts

While the national wealth of Canada was estimated in 1921 at \$2,215 per capita, the estimated per capita wealth of the prairie provinces is placed at \$2,291, an increase above the average of \$771, according to a recent report of the Dominion bureau of statistics which collects the necessary data to treat the three prairie provinces of Canada as a separate unit. Of the total per capita wealth, agricultural wealth represents \$1,915, of which \$1,671 represents the farm value of land, buildings, implements, machinery and livestock.

This wealth was distributed among the 1,500,000 inhabitants of the prairie provinces, the bureau estimating that in 1923, this figure had risen to 2,055,400. The population was spread over a total area of 446,068,798 acres, of which 215,281,000 is arable land and 77,591,864 was under cultivation in 1921. With these figures as a basis, the bureau states that the total value of production, or income of the prairie provinces was \$988,090,000 in 1923, which, after making deductions for depreciation and maintenance of the agents of production, resulted in a per capita income for the prairie inhabitants of \$1,915.

A survey of production in 1923 shows the provinces to be fundamentally agricultural. More than 91 per cent. of Saskatchewan values were obtained from farming, while in Manitoba and Alberta the proportion was 85 per cent. and 74 per cent. respectively. Mineral production held second place in Alberta, coal mining, of course, being chiefly responsible for this. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan manufacturing was second in importance.

### Canada's Dairy Production

Nearly All the Provinces Show An Increase in Output

There was an increased production last year of 3,760,846 lbs. of butter and 18,881,264 lbs. of condensed milk in Canada compared with that of the previous year. All the provinces excepting Ontario, which was stationary, and Alberta, which shows a decrease of 32.3 per cent., show an increase of 28.3 per cent. Saskatchewan taking the lead with 177 per cent. of an increase. In cheese, Prince Edward Island shows a decrease of 2.4 per cent. and Alberta 19.5 per cent. All the other provinces show an increase, Quebec of 25.1 per cent., Ontario of 28.3 per cent., Saskatchewan of 74.2 per cent., New Brunswick of 181 per cent., Ontario of 48.4 per cent., British Columbia of 2.3 per cent., and Nova Scotia of 2 per cent. These figures are taken from a recent issue of the *Now and Then* published by the Dominion of Canada and cold storage branch. The commission requests all cheese factories and creameries to send in statements annually of their production to him at Ottawa for compilation and publication in the *Now and Then*.

### British Farm Boys

Empire Settlement Board in England Would Send Boys to Canada

More British farm boys to study Canadian farming at the Alberta north central school will be obtained this year if the government decides to continue the training scheme that has been in operation for the past two years. Hon. George Hoadley, minister of agriculture, has received an inquiry from the empire settlement board in England as to whether or not the present arrangement, by which intelligent boys are brought over for practical training in farm methods, will be renewed for another season. A further supply of British boys can be secured, it is estimated, if the plan can be continued here.

### Will Re-enact Famous Charge

Three thousand British soldiers will reenact the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, the battle at Zincoff and the battle of Hastings in a spectacular military show at Aldershot in June.

Each actor in the historic panorama, to be staged at night by the aid of powerful searchlights, will be clothed in uniform as were the men who fought on the fields where history was made.

### Youth May Be Restored By X-Ray

The quest for youth may be attained through the use of X-ray, according to the pronouncement of Prof. Antonio Pals, radiologist with the Rockefeller Foundation in Italy. Old men and old women, says Professor Pals, may be treated by the process he outlines more easily than those of middle age.

W. N. U. 1628

### "Treasure Island"

#### For Philadelphia

C.P.R. Co-operating in Installing Wembley Feature For Sequel-Centennial

For years Canadian progress and development has been adequately and graphically displayed to the people of the world by Dominion and Provincial Governments and Canadian railroad exhibits at international fairs and exhibitions, with gratifying results to both trade and agriculture and the distribution of wide and general publicity. At the same time, similar exhibits, maintained at Canadian eastern and western annual fairs and exhibitions, supplement the information and publicity which is going on as the result of international displays.

During the past couple of years publicity has been obtained for Canada through displays at the Chicago International, Wembley, New Zealand and other international exhibitions. The next international, the Empire-International Exposition, is to be at Philadelphia, June to December.

At the request of the Philadelphia management, arrangements have been made with the Treasure Island Company, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to exhibit the widely known "Treasure Island," which was the outstanding feature of last year's Wembley Exhibition at London.

Although only covering two or three acres, the "Island" is replete with scenes taken from nursery rhymes and childhood stories. In the centre of it, elaborate pirate and smuggler's caves will be shown and Noah's Ark and its crew of animals, including the elephant and the other beasts of the jungle, faithfully reproduced; a small lake will be installed on the "Island," and on its still waters will rest Frank's ship "The Golden Hind," "Long John" Silver, of "Treasure Island" fame, will stalk about; Little Red Riding Hood will meet visitors at the entrance gates and here and there will be seen attendants carefully habited in the costumes of various legendary and fictional people.

But perhaps the greatest interest to the visitors of "Island" is the trip across "Canada" on the miniature Canadian Pacific "Imperial Limited" train, which is "pulled" across the Dominion by a small pulling engine some four feet long. Two trains, each consisting of thirty coaches and capable of carrying 30 adults and 100 children, complete in every detail, will make their way across the "Dominion" with the regularity of their older and bigger namesake on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Getting on the train at the model Pullman Station at Quebec City, one quickly passes through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario and enters the prairie. Here are to be seen grain elevators and complete farms, all of miniature dimensions, and the train runs smoothly along its Banff Station, which is a reproduction of the model of the Banff Springs Hotel. It then proceeds through the Connaught Tunnel and over a reproduction of a section of the Canadian Pacific Rockies and on to Vancouver, the terminal of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Here, when the traveler has alighted, he will find a reproduction of busy Vancouver harbor, the Straits of Georgia and Vancouver Island with its beautiful capital, Victoria, with a model of the S.S. Empress of Japan, one of the palatial vessels of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Service, which forms the connecting link between east and the west and part of the company's round-the-world transportation system. Thus the traveler on this miniature railway sees "Canada" from coast to coast in the remarkably short space of time of three minutes.

### Had Unusual Excuse

G. Everett Stackpole, of Stoneham, a Boston suburb, missed the meeting of the Valley Trust and Nat. Men's Club for the first time recently, because no one was at home to lace up his shoes.

His man, totalling 154 tons in weight, called up from a hotel to see if he were sick.

"Sick, no," he yelled back, "I never felt better in my life, but no one is here to lace my shoes and I can't even see them, let alone reach them."

### Wealth of Osage Indians

The Osage Indian nation last year received more than \$2,900,000 in oil and gas royalties and the total value of the oil and gas rights owned by the nation is estimated at \$12,000,000 in cash or certificates of investment. The shares this year are expected to reach \$15,000 each.

### For Seeding Time

Dates, Rates and Depth of Grain Sowing in the West

Three things particularly worthy of consideration about this time, particularly in the west, are the dates, rates and depths of seeding wheat. Experiments covering all three have been made at the Brandon, Manitoba, experimental farm. Regarding the first, the dates, it would appear that, except in abnormally early seasons, the last two weeks in April and the first in May about suit the case and that after May 10 or 12 the prospects of a good yield are lessened. Relative to the rates of seeding, on summer fallow, five pecks per acre would be about the right thing with Red Fife, the yield being 23 bush per acre, but with Marquis that matured five days or more earlier, seven pecks per acre would best serve and the produce might average 41 bush. per acre, that being the amount obtained at the farm. On summerfallow the farmer may wish to increase the quantity of seed increased from a bushel per acre to one and three-quarters, but on stubble land the three-quarters the less seed the better yield, three-quarters of a bushel of seed bringing a yield of 22 bushels per acre and 1½ bush of 28 bush, 40 bush, 1½ bush, brought 24 bush, and two bushels 25 bush, 20 lbs.; the thicker seeding however brought about earlier maturity. As to depth of seeding, two or three inches gave the best yield, but it is a matter depending on the kind and condition of the soil, although under most conditions the depths mentioned would be found satisfactory in results.

### Pasteurization in Dairying

Efficient Pasteurization Assure a Safe Supply of Milk

Inefficient methods of pasteurization have had a bad effect on the dairy industry by giving the public a false sense of security, according to a new bulletin on pasteurization of milk, cream and dairy by-products, issued by the Dominion department of agriculture. On the other hand, efficient pasteurization assures the safe supply of milk and other dairy products, delays the souring of milk and improves the flavor and keeping quality of butter. The bulletin, which may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, describes in detail the best methods of pasteurization for use in cheese factories and creameries.

### Flour Exports

Value of Shipments Show An Increase Over Two Previous Years

The value of flour shipments for the twelve months ending with March 31, 1924, will show an increase as compared with either of the two previous years, although the volume shipped was smaller than for either of these years. The total was 10,150,466 barrels, valued at \$7,294,215, against 11,229,371 barrels worth \$15,489,604. Figures for exports to Great Britain show that that country is importing approximately as much flour as ever, although there is a slight falling off in the case of shipments to the continent of Europe.

### B.C. Wool Production

Wool production in British Columbia during 1923 recorded a remarkable increase over the output of the previous year. In 1924 only 57,000 pounds were shipped by the B.C. Wool Growers' Association, while for 1923 it is estimated that the figures reached 176,000 pounds.

A Paris automobile factory employs women as testers.

### Vegetable Growing

On the Prairies

Many Reasons Why the Farmer Should Cultivate a Garden

The soil and climate of Western Canada are particularly well suited to many kinds of vegetables, and there is no reason for a lack of suitable vegetables in any farm home in that part of the country. In a new bulletin of the Dominion department of agriculture, entitled "The Prairie Farmer's Vegetable Garden," the authors point out that the labor involved in keeping a good farm garden is very little, does not demand special equipment, and can mostly be done in spare time. Such a garden furnishes an attractive and healthy variety in the daily fare and saves money otherwise spent for a limited, irregular and inferior supply of vegetables. Many of the prairie farmers are so situated as to command a ready and profitable sale for surplus garden crop. The bulletin, which may be obtained free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives detailed instructions for the guidance of the prairie farmer who desires to start a garden.

### Improving Roads in Alberta

Highway Building Programme Has Brought Good Results

Since the province of Alberta commenced its highway building programme under the Canadian Government federal aid plan, the work started at the beginning of the season of 1924 and continuing during 1925, a total expenditure has been made of \$1,715,729, of which amount \$178,065 was spent on the main highway between Calgary and Edmonton, according to the annual report of the provincial department of public works.

Since the inception of the main highway programme in 1924 the mileage of all weathered roads constructed, that is, gravel surfaced, during the season of 1925 amounted to 172 miles, in addition to 29 miles surfaced during the previous year.

This year also saw the completion of the Alberta and British Columbia boundary survey undertaken by the commission appointed in 1913 from the international boundary to the north boundary of township 74, a distance of approximately 750 miles.

### Some Reliable Signs

Some Ways By Which Weather Can Be Forecast

It is not always easy to tell what the weather is going to be, but a few signs are very reliable. When it is raining you will sometimes notice that the sky starts to clear in the form of an arch. Close to the horizon you can see the little half-circle which is the beginning of the arch that will sweep across the sky until there are no clouds left. Then you may be certain it is not going to rain again for some time. Look at the clouds at almost any time of the day, and if these get smaller or vanish about the same size, rain is not likely. Should the clouds get bigger, expect showers soon. In fine weather the wind increases up to midday and then gradually dies down. If the wind does not get less after noon, and still more if it blows harder towards sunset, you may be almost sure bad weather is coming.

Sweet Young Thing—Tell me, don't you sailors ever get most terribly homesick? "Oh, sometimes—well, I don't really miss it, but I had to stop there for any length of time."

By harpoon reeved and extracting the ash, iodine is obtained in the British Isles.

## Most Encouraging Prospects For Sheep Raising and Wool Growing Are Seen In Western Canada

### Feeding Chickens

Proper Methods For Care and Feeding Are Described

When a baby chick leaves its shell it needs warmth and rest, but no food until it shows positive signs of hunger, which will be two or three days after hatching. Proper methods of feeding are described in detail in a new bulletin on poultry feeds and feeding issued by the experimental farms and distributed by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. According to the bulletin, when the chicks are removed to their brooding quarters there should be some coarse and grit and fine oyster shell scattered where they can have free access to it. For the first few days, after feeding is begun, they should receive dry mash five or six times a day, and then they should be given small quantities of chick scratch feed. A good rotation for this period consists of one part each of shorts, middlings, cornmeal and oat flour, half a part of the meat meal and a little fine table salt, about ¼ to ½ of one per cent. If there is no hane in the meat meal five per cent. bone meal is substituted for an equal amount of meat meal.

Grit or oyster shell is provided when mash is fed. Fountains of milk and water, which should be renewed often, are kept before the flock at all times. Clover leaves and sprouted oats or any other green feed is necessary.

After the first week or ten days, moist mash may be given, using infertile eggs, shells and all, or raw milk and oat flour oil—half dried off with the dry mash mixture, the egg mash being gradually replaced with mash moistened with milk. If rapid maturity is desired, the moist mash may be kept up after the chicks are put on the range, otherwise they are discontinued.

State, meat mash will put chicks off their feed, therefore, the sweet mash fed should be such that it will be cleaned up in a few minutes. If too much has been fed, the surplus should be removed.

Once chicks get on the range they can be reared with very little labor, dependence being placed largely on the hen. A clover field beside a corn field or an orchard makes an ideal range.

### New Variety of Field Peas

Experimental Farm at Ottawa Introduces the Mackay Field Pea

The introduction of a new and valuable variety of field peas, which "may mean to the grower of field peas what Marquis has meant to the growers of wheat in the west," is announced by the Dominion experimental farms system. The new variety is a selection from a cross made at Ottawa between a variety known as Nunany and another called Black Eye Marrowfat. On the average for the past five years at the central experimental farm at Ottawa, this new variety, which is called Mackay, may yield over ten bushels more per acre than the well-known variety called Arthur.

Jack—"That new evening gown of yours looks just like a spider's web."

June—"Yes, and would be surprised at all the insects I've caught with it."

Some men's nautical experience is confined to hardships.



Lord Allenby meets former Officers

Members of the Jaffa Gate who met Lord Allenby in Victoria having served under him during the Great War. The majority of these men came to British Columbia since the Armistice and have settled in the Okanagan Valley, Vancouver, Victoria and other points on the Mainland and Vancouver Island.

Those officers include Capt. J. R. Treherne, Lieut. John Thompson, Major H. M. Curtis and Major George Walker, M.P.P., all of Vancouver; Capt. T. B. Mathison, Kelowna; Capt. R. V. Becker, Kelowna; Capt. L. H. G. Cole, Duncan; Capt. J. N. Hodgins, Kelowna; Capt. C. P. Cook, Sooke and Lieut. F. A. Hall.

Those having best knowledge of the world of sheep raising in this regard, both in Canada and outside it, continue their advice to the Dominion to devote greater energy to sheep raising and the production of wool. Walter Andrews, past-president of the British Wool Federation, some time ago advised the adoption by Canada of the slogan "Grow More Wool," and again at the opening of the year 1924 drew the Dominion's attention to the remunerative character of wool production and urged the Dominion's closer attention to this form of enterprise. "The world never has had enough wool," he states, "and is never likely to have an excess."

Canadian authorities on the subject, such as the president of the Canadian Wool Manufacturers' Association, and the president of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, would appear to be unanimous in the opinion that Canada should become a great sheep-raising country possessing all the possibilities for such a status. It has been very significant that for the past few years Canada has carried off most of the awards for sheep at the Chicago International and made a virtual sweep of winnings at the 1925 showing. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, the Dominion livestock commissioner stated that the pure-bred sheep raised in Canada would stand comparison with sheep bred in any other country, and it was not now thought necessary to import pure-bred sheep from other countries for the improvement of the breed as had been done in past years.

Col. Robert McEwen, of Ontario, who has been mainly responsible for Canada's international sheep winning, gives as his belief of the reason of his triumph: "I haven't a doubt but that our Canadian climate, with its earlier frosts, has much to do with it, particularly when it comes to fitting market meat. Our lambs are very hardy and with more rest and appear to be fatter, more quickly and more evenly." Canadian opportunity today in sheep raising may briefly be summed up in the statement of the federal deputy minister of agriculture recently: "The best little money-maker in Canada is the sheep industry."

The Canadian wool clip of 1923 is estimated by the Dominion Government at 15,353,045 lbs. of the value of \$1,199,000, or 27 cents per lb., as compared with 15,111,710 lbs. of the value of \$2,171,000, or 25 cents per lb., in 1924. A total of 3,761,122 lbs. of wool was handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association in 1925 as against 2,952,149 lbs. in 1924. Alberta supplied 1,549,256 lbs., Saskatchewan 1,171,758 lbs., British Columbia, 161,094 lbs., Ontario, 738,277 lbs., Quebec, 32,192 lbs.; Nova Scotia, 85,018 lbs.; Prince Edward Island, 16,027 lbs.; and New Brunswick, 22,419 lbs. Each province forwarded the wool that in the previous year it had increased the number of individual wool shippers.

The province of Alberta accounted for the largest increase, and whilst all the associations in that province showed a very healthy increase in the amount of wool forwarded, it is held that the volume of the increase is accountable to Southern Alberta, where in 1925 the majority of the large clips were forwarded to the organization, whereas in the previous year some of the large clips were sold elsewhere. The total quantity of wool handled in 1925 is the largest since 1921 and approximately one million pounds over 1924, and the general increase recorded in each province is accepted as very encouraging.

Say "Hello" Across Continent Although it costs the provincial government of Alberta an investment of only \$190 to establish connection with the universal telephone service giving continent-wide phone communication, the Alberta Government telephone department has had a revenue of \$100 a month from the service almost since its inception. The charging calls average 350 a month.

### An Expensive Post

It seems absurd that the American ambassador to Great Britain, while drawing a salary of \$12,000 a year, has to spend more than \$25,000 to \$30,000 of his pocket. If a Canadian ambassador were appointed to the United States, he will have to pay in this way—Kingston Standard.

Mrs. Sarah Reil, a mathematician, and the only woman now connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has recently completed a book which is a complete history of the astronomical work of the survey since 1846.

**The Mirror Mail**

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insertion.

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and 10c; church organizations  
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made.

Legal and Municipal adver-  
tising 15c and 10c per line.

All advertising payable month-  
ly with the exception of single  
insertions which are cash. All job  
work cash.

Thursday, July 22, 1923

The Canadian Pacific coastwise  
steamer "Ema" has carried from  
the seven plants operating on Bar-  
clay Sound over 12,000 tons of salt  
herring since the present season  
opened in November. This repre-  
sents almost half the season's out-  
put, which will approximate 25,000  
tons.

The heaviest immigration to Cana-  
da experienced during the last  
year is looked for this year. Al-  
ready the arrivals are running ahead  
of those for the same months in  
1922, those from European countries  
being especially large. The en-  
quiries from prospective settlers in  
the United States are numerous.

Canada exported 6,532 pairs of  
sheep's footwear during January,  
1924, according to a report of the  
Bureau of Statistics. Of these 2,178  
went to the United States, 2,038 to  
New Zealand and 2,081 to China and  
Japan. Bermuda, the Straits Settlements  
and Newfoundland took the rest.  
The value was \$21,301.

Canadians imported 5,324,567  
pounds of tea last month, or about  
three-fifths of a pound per head of  
population. The value of last  
month's tea imports was \$1,661,175,  
and for the twelve months ending  
January 31, the value of the 43,225-  
119 pounds imported into Canada  
was \$13,253,642. The bulk of it  
came from India and Ceylon.

Special trains of immigrants  
have recently carried local cou-  
verters similar to those used on the  
harvesters' trains last summer. It  
is understood that the Canadian  
Pacific have inaugurated this as a  
feature of all long distance immi-  
grant trains, thus doing away with  
the necessity of the newcomers pro-  
viding their own food or using sta-  
tion lunch counters on route.

The completion of plans for the  
development of hydro-electric power  
during the current year will add  
900,000 h.p. to the present total of  
3,225,000 h.p., already installed in  
Canada. This additional power will  
be used in British Columbia to assist  
mining and pulp industries in Mani-  
toba to supply rural needs, and in  
Ontario for gold-mining and other  
industries. In Quebec the chief de-  
velopments are in connection with  
the pulp and paper industries, and  
farther east, in the Maritime Pro-  
vinces, for public utility purposes.

There is every indication that the  
dearth of the domestic servant in  
Canada will be greatly relieved in  
the course of the ensuing few  
months. Miss Esther Mackie, head  
of the Women's branch, Coloniza-  
tion department, Canadian Pacific  
Railway, London, announces that  
"Specially conducted parties of do-  
mestic servants are being organized  
under the Empire Settlement Act in  
conjunction with the Canadian Gov-  
ernment for the conveyance to  
Montreal and to Western Canada."

One of the most attractive fea-  
tures of the Canadian Pacific Rail-  
way Company's pavilion at the British  
Empire Exhibition, Wembley,  
will be the illuminated exterior  
panels, and the Neon lighting effect,  
similar to that used at the Coliseum,  
London, which is wonderfully pen-  
etrating and effective under all at-  
mospheric conditions. The interior  
of the building displays, through  
working models and magnificent oil  
and water color paintings, the many  
manifestations of the great transpor-  
tation system as well as the natural  
resources of this country.

According to E. N. Todd, freight  
traffic manager of the Canadian  
Pacific Railway this year 1924 will  
be a banner one as regards foreign  
cotton coming into the country.  
"During the year 1923 a number of  
silk manufacturers from England  
and the United States decided to  
locate in Canada, and from present  
indications this particular move-  
ment is only in its infancy. At the  
present time our industrial depart-  
ment is in correspondence with a  
large number of manufacturers who  
are seriously considering locating in  
Canada."

**Around the Town**

Mrs. A. W. King spent Sunday  
in Edson.

J. G. Russell spent the week-  
end with his mother in Calgary.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Symons  
and family have left on a motor  
trip to the States.

Mrs. S. Hyslop returned to-  
day (Thursday) from Edmonton  
much improved in health.

Miss A. McLeod and her mother  
are holidaying at Seeba  
Beach, Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Godard and son  
are camping at Banff and Lake  
Louise.

Mrs. J. A. Thomas, of Correc-  
tionville, Iowa, is visiting her sister,  
Mrs. A. J. Ray.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ray and  
laughter June are spending the  
holidays on the Sorum farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Lees, of Bashaw,  
were guests at the Bryan home  
on Sunday.

Mrs. Cooper, of Edmonton spent  
the week-end with her father and  
mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spiece.

Mrs. H. G. Williams have gone  
to Bonners Ferry, Idaho, to spend  
a month with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Smathers  
spent the week-end in Edmon-  
ton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morrison  
have left for Kingston, Ont., to  
visit the former's brother who is  
seriously ill.

Owing to the slackness of the  
season, we took advantage of it  
and made last week our holiday  
week so did not issue.

A. C. McNair, N. Devereaux,  
and Mesdames Steele and Tul-  
loch were amongst those who  
attended the Edmonton exhibi-  
tion.

H. J. Snell Sight Specialist,  
will be at the Imperial Hotel,  
Mirror, on Wednesday Aug. 8,  
and every third Wednesday of  
each month.

A representation of Orange-  
men attended the celebration of  
the 12th at Edmonton. Those  
attending were Messrs. Trotter,  
South, W. Mitchell, W. Beam-  
ish and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Craikshanks re-  
turned on Sunday from a two  
weeks' motor trip on the Wind-  
mere trail.

Mrs. Ferringer, of Toronto, is  
spending a month at the Rectory  
with her daughter, Mrs. G. M.  
Morgan.

Miss Louise Stephenson left on  
Thursday for Spokane where she  
will spend some months visiting  
Mrs. Lennox, formerly of Mirror.

If the owner of the shovel  
left at the cemetery on arbor  
day will call at the printing  
office they can have same.

Mr. Archibald, of our local  
bank staff, received the pleasing  
intelligence this week that he had  
successfully completed the bank-  
ing course examinations held in  
June last.

Several picnics of Babermen  
from town was held last week  
and all report good catches.

The Tailor shop will be closed  
until further notice, the prop-  
rietress being away on holi-  
days.

The combined Masonic orders  
of Bashaw, Mirror and Alix  
held their annual picnic at D.  
M. Jewell's Wednesday after-  
noon, Mirror having a half holi-  
day. All report a good time.

Little Jimmy Lowe, of Alix,  
happened upon an unfortunate  
accident at the Masonic picnic  
yesterday, being hit by a ball  
in the eye. He was immedi-  
ately rushed to Dr. MacLennan's  
office where the wound was  
stitched and dressed.

Several employees at the C.  
N. R. roundhouse and repair  
track departments were ex-  
amined in 1st aid under the  
auspices of the St. John's Am-  
bulance Association, C. N. R.  
Council. Dr. MacLennan was  
the examiner. Classes have  
been held here every Tuesday  
afternoon for the past eight  
weeks, instruction being given  
by an instructor from Winni-  
peg. The following passed the  
tests and will be awarded a cer-  
tificate in due course: J. P.  
Watters, J. McClelland, S. Hyslop,  
H. Crook, J. Hueman, F.  
Phelps, J. McLeod and F. Mc-  
Leod.

**Contributed**

In the pretty town of Camrose  
Not so many miles away,  
There's a hospital for sick folks  
Where the Sisters watch and  
pray.

Our friend, Jack Kehoe, went there,  
A man both good and wise;  
And the kindness that they showed  
He made him open up his  
eyes.

As he lay upon his bed of pain  
Shuffling twist-death and life  
He was cared for, with such tend-  
erness  
He forgot all worldly strife.

Dr. Lamb is there to help you  
And he knows just what is  
wrong;  
When the operatin's over  
You feel like praising him in  
song.

Another friend is Doc McLennan  
Who cares for you while on your  
way.  
Who's kindly presence comforts you  
tho' the skies are grey.

Cards and letter, flowers and such  
like  
Drifted in from every side  
And made Jack think more kindly  
Of his friends, both true and  
tried.

For there isn't a man in Mirror  
Who doesn't know old Jack,  
And a load from their hearts was  
lifted.

When they heard that he was  
back.  
So here's to the Camrose hospital.  
To the nurses, doctors, friends,  
And all the other people,  
On whom one's life depends.

We are thankful for such places  
And for such people, too,  
If you need an operation  
They'll be just as good to you.

June 18th was the anniversary  
of the running of the first Imperial  
Limit? With Canadian Pacific Rail-  
way's (among transcontinental). This  
was not the Company's first trans-  
continental, as trains began regular  
service between Montreal and Van-  
couver as far back as 1886, but for  
several years it was the crack Cana-  
dian Pacific express. To-day the  
premier place is held by the Trans-  
Canada Limited, the fastest long-  
distance express in the world, which  
makes the run in 96 hours, or 16  
hours less than the time of the  
original Imperial Limited.

**TROTTER'S**

5 p.c. off for cash on orders over \$1.00

**Fruit Season**Leave your orders with  
us**Fruit Jars**

Perfect Seal and Jam

**Bathing Suits**

Ladies

Men

and Children

PHONE 1

P. O. Box 1

K. R. McLean, associated with  
H. J. Snell, optometrist, of Red  
Deer, was a business visitor  
here on Wednesday.

**Here and There**

Fifty cars of fish were shipped  
this season from Lesser Slave Lake  
to various points in Canada and the  
United States, the majority going  
to cities in the Eastern States.  
These shipments were practically  
all whitefish, the coarser varieties  
being disposed of in the local mar-  
kets.

Showing a record increase over  
the figures of last year, grain load-  
ings in the Western Provinces since  
the commencement of the crop year,  
September 1st, aggregate \$2,119  
cars, representing 136,958,448 bushels,  
as against 80,828 cars loaded, or  
136,257,740 bushels, from September  
1st to October 14th, 1922.

That the future prosperity of the  
Maritime Provinces, as well as the  
whole of Canada, depended on the  
routing of Canadian trade over  
Canadian railways and through Cana-  
dian ports, was the view expressed  
by Dr. Murray MacLaren, M.P. for  
St. John, speaking recently in his  
constituency.

Tens of thousands of caribou are  
trekking southwards through Yukon  
territory for the winter. Bands of  
them have passed through the out-  
skirts of Dawson City. For a hun-  
dred miles down, bands of caribou  
can be seen, and among the Yukon  
rivers and sometimes surrounding  
caves and streambeds as they pass.

Part of the 15,000 feet of moving  
pictures taken for the Dominion ar-  
chives by the Arctic expedition in  
charge of Captain Bernier, which  
has just returned from the northern  
regions, are to be shown in Quebec  
City shortly. They contain inter-  
esting incidents of the life of the  
Esquimaux and typical scenes of the  
Northern land.

Up to the end of June, 1923, ac-  
cording to E. W. Beatty, President  
of the Canadian Pacific Railway,  
the Company had disposed of 18-  
194,737 acres of agricultural land,  
for which an average price of \$7.67  
per acre was received. During this  
period the Company had, by direct  
effort of its own, secured the settle-  
ment of over 100,000 farmers in  
Western Canada.

A splendid hunting year with a  
late open fall is reported from Brit-  
ish Columbia. A world's record Os-  
born caribou was killed by D. W.  
Bell, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.  
The length of the head was 46½  
inches, spread 52 inches and thirty-  
eight points. A party of three, of  
whom Bell was one, bagged nearly  
100 pieces.

A total of 40 round voyages to the  
port of St. John, New Brunswick,  
constituting an increase of six over  
last winter's figures, is announced  
by the Canadian Pacific in a newly  
issued schedule of operations for the  
winter port. The S.S. Montclair  
will be the first liner to leave St.  
John after the close of St. Lawrence  
navigation, sailing for Liverpool on  
December 7th.

Captain S. Robinson, R.N.R., the  
hero of the Japanese disaster, who  
commanded the Empress of Aus-  
tralia when that ship was in Yoko-  
hama harbor at the time of the  
earthquake, has been fittingly hon-  
ored by the Canadian Pacific Rail-  
way. He is to command the com-  
pany's steamship, the Empress of  
Canada, when the ship leaves New  
York, January 30th, on a world  
cruise.

The most spectacular nugget  
brought to town in many years  
arrived in Cobalt, Ont., recently, and  
the camp's oldtimers gathered round,  
admiring the huge mass. The nug-  
get weighs approximately 3,200  
pounds, is estimated to run fully 75  
per cent silver and is worth over  
\$20,000, according to the estimate of  
the owner, Angel Clement, a New  
Liskeard carpenter.

The Royal Canadian Naval Re-  
serve, of 500 officers and men, is  
now being organized, and it is ex-  
pected that selection of officers will  
be completed early in November.  
Headquarters will be established at  
Charlottetown, Halifax, Lunenburg,  
St. John, Quebec, Vancouver, Prince  
Rupert and Victoria. Naval train-  
ing at the naval bases of Esquimaux  
or Halifax will be given to R.C.N.  
V.R. ratings during the winter  
months.

**CHURCH DIGNITARIES PAY VISIT TO CANADA**

FOLLOWING the Eucharistic  
Congress held recently at  
Chicago, several Princes of  
the Church visited Canada, before  
returning overseas. The top pic-  
ture was taken on the arrival at  
Montreal of the International Lin-  
ear, on which the dignitaries trav-  
elled from Chicago. From left to  
right are: Mr. A. Deschamps,  
Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal; Sir

Henry Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman  
and President, Canadian National  
Railways; Mr. Hoylen, Bishop of  
Namur, Belgium, and permanent  
president of the Eucharistic Con-  
gress; His Eminence, Cardinal  
Dubois, Archbishop of Paris; His  
Eminence, Cardinal Charost, Arch-  
bishop of Rennes in France; Mr.  
Charles, Bishop of Paris; Canon  
Theriac, secretary to Mr. Hoy-  
len.

The lower photograph shows as  
they alighted from the C.N.R.  
train: Mr. Hoylen; Mr. du Bois  
de la Villere, Archbishop of  
Rouen, France; Mr. Deschamps;  
Cardinal Charost; Mr. Belanger,  
Pastor of St. Louis de France,  
Montreal; Cardinal Dubois; Mr.  
Grent, Bishop of Mans, France;  
Mr. Lavrand, Archbishop of A-  
gen; and Canadian National Rail-  
ways photographs.

**The Churches****Union Church**

Minister, Rev. R. G. Wood, B.A.  
The services of the United  
Church during July will be as  
follows: Kindly note changes.

July 4—Lake Bend 2:30; Mir-  
ror 7:30.

July 11—Alix 11 a.m.; Ripley  
2:30; Mirror 7:30.

July 18—Lake Bend 2:30 Mir-  
ror 7:30.

July 25th—Alix 11 a.m.; Rip-  
ley 2:30; Mirror 7:30.

**Women's Meetings**

The W. I. meet the 1st Satur-  
day in every month.

Ladies Aid 2nd Thursday in  
each month.

United Church Sunday School  
executive 2nd Monday.

W. A. 3rd Thursday of each  
month.

Ripley Ladies Aid meets 3rd  
Thursday of each month.

Lake Bend Community Club  
last Wednesday of each month.

Junior Red Cross every Wed-  
nesday at 4 p.m. at the rectory.

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details of all emergen-  
cies taken care of. At  
your service day or  
night.

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